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military hospital, I have been unofficially informed that the patient contracted the disease at the hospital itself.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 21 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; atresia, 3; meningitis, 3; enteritis, 3; heart disease, 1; other causes, 7. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Thirteen vessels were inspected on arrival. Three of these were foreign and 10 were coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports 3 vessels were inspected on arrival and 6 bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 4 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week, all from general diseases. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Seven vessels were inspected on arrival; 3 of these were foreign vessels and 4 coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 4 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *December 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended December 23, 1899: Three vessels have arrived at this port and 5 bills of health have been issued. There have been 2 deaths. No infectious or contagious disease.

Puerto Padre reports 4 arrivals and 4 bills of health issued, with 3 deaths.

Report from Gibara is delayed.

I have heard nothing of the *Half Moon* since her arrival at Southport, N. C. I have written to a physician at Baracoa, asking if he desires the appointment as inspector at that port. The health of this port continues good and the weather is cool. There are about 100 colonists brought here by the Cuban Land and Steamship Company, camping out under unfavorable circumstances, but I hear of no sickness among them.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DENMARK.

Treatment of certain diseases by concentrated light rays.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for the information of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service copy of Advance Sheets of Consular Reports for December 29, 1899, containing a letter from the United States minister at Copenhagen on the subject of the treatment of diseases by concentrated light rays.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

Treatment of diseases by light.

Minister Swenson sends from Copenhagen, December 2, 1899, a letter to a Minnesota physician (a) in reply to inquiries as to the treatment of certain diseases by concentrated light rays. The letter reads:

Dr. Finsen's Light Institute was founded in 1896, for the purpose, as expressed in the articles of incorporation, of making and encouraging investigations regarding the effects of light on the living organisms, especially with the view of utilizing light rays in the field of practical medicine.

The corporation numbers among its members men of eminence and recognized authority in the medical profession, such as the professors of the University of Copenhagen in pathological anatomy, anatomy, and common pathology; and the superintendents of the leading hospitals in Copenhagen.

The institute has gained the confidence and aroused the interest of the public to such an extent that it now receives State as well as municipal aid in the way of appropriations. Its success and growth have been phenomenal. Altogether, some three hundred and fifty cases of lupus vulgaris have been treated, in all of which satisfactory results have been obtained. A large number of cases have been treated experimentally for other diseases of the skin, among them erysipelas and alopecia areata. Scarlet fever is to be experimented with. In an interview which I had with Dr. Finsen a few days ago, he told me that the light treatment as now perfected is so effective that there is reason to believe that every case of lupus vulgaris can be cured by means of it. Dr. Finsen's successful treatment of smallpox by means of red light is also very interesting and ought to widely known.

Both sunlight and electric light can be used for medical purposes. Owing to its latitude, Denmark is not favorably situated for using sunlight; hence the institute makes nearly exclusive use of electric light. The arc lights used are each of 4,000 candlepower (ordinary street arc lights are of from 2,000 to 4,000 candlepower). Earlier experiments with this method of treatment have failed because the light used has not been powerful enough.

Dr. Finsen is also experimenting with photo-chemical baths to ascertain how far light is instrumental in supplying the skin with blood. He says that the red color of the exposed parts of the skin is caused principally by light. Heat seems to hinder, and cold to further it.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Smallpox in the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL, January 3, 1900.

The present status of the smallpox outbreak in this province is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report. (b)	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
St. Philippe de Néri.....	Kamouraska.....	1,049	Aug. 18	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Mont-Carmel.....	do.....	1,075	Sept. 5	196	0	180	16	49	1	18
St. Paschal.....	do.....	3,109	Oct. 15	0	24	0	22	2	4	1
Ste. Hélène.....	do.....	1,518	Nov. 15	0	3	0	3	0	1	0
St. Germain.....	do.....	600	do.....	0	18	0	17	1	2	1
Amqui.....	Matane.....	2,500	Dec. 16	0	2	0	2	1	1

One house is quarantined in Mont-Carmel and another in St. Germain pending developments.

Respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary of Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

a To whom advance sheets have been sent.

b Date of last report, December 20.